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JANATA MISDEMEANOURS

THE crisis in the Janata Party can no longer be papered over.

It is significant as well as appropriate that Raj Narain should precipitate it. For, there is nobody else in the party or the Government who has emerged in this one year of Janata Raj as the embodiment of the absurd, and it was a measure of the public rejection of Indira Gandhi's Emergency that she should have been defeated at the poll by this unmitigated buffoon of Indian politics.

Raj Narain's public attack on Chandra Shekhar, Jagjivan Ram and Bahuguna is nothing surprising. If he has woken up after one long year to the realisation that they were part of or close to Indira Gandhi, there must be some method in Raj Narain's madness. When the Janata Government was formed at the Centre, who did not know that Jagjivan Ram had been the most effective defender of Emergency in Parliament, that Bahuguna was the Chief Minister of UP or that Chandra Shekhar did not resign from the Congress to join JP's movement? Yet, the Opposition leaders at the time made common cause with them, and rightly, because that was the only way to bring about the defeat of the Emergency Raj. If Raj Narain is today sitting in the Indian Cabinet, he has to thank Jagjivan Ram for his revolt at the crucial moment during the poll campaign and to Chandra Sekhar for helping to keep the team together. Neither on the score of his intrinsic merits nor on the strength of his personal following could Raj Narain have ever become a Minister of even a State Government, not to speak of the Central Cabinet.

In one year of unrelieved vulgarity displayed with rare consistency, Raj Narain today is perhaps the biggest liability for the Janata Party, if not for his BLD leader, Charan Singh. During the recent election campaign in the South in which he provided the most blatant provocation on the sensitive issue of Hindi while discovering that the cyclone was the manifestation of divine wrath upon the Andhras, Raj Narain had turned out to be the biggest vote-loser for the Janata Party. With their infinite capacity to tolerate undesirables in the anxiety not to rock the Janata boat, Chandra Shekhar and his colleagues in the party leadership have suffered Raj Narain so long.

But now the situation has taken a new turn. Emboldened by his own imprudence, Raj Narain has now turned his guns on the Janata leaders themselves. The instant reaction has been the strongly-worded protest letter by fifty Janata MPs addressed to the Prime Minister, who had no option but to call Raj Narain and administer the long-overdue rebuke to his unmanageable Health Minister. If this is the position when these lines are being written, it is evident the matter would not remain closed at this point. The squabbles in the Janata Party are more than merely personal, nor are they confined within the precincts of the politics at the Centre.

Sharp differences over economic issues have surfaced at the Centre. The highest-level discussion on the draft of the Sixth Plan have brought out the clash of outlook among the members of the Government. If Charan Singh has been harping on his obsession that Nehru's legacy must be obliterated in any evaluation of the past, Bahuguna's firm instance on land reforms and distributive justice could not be brushed aside—particularly when one learns from the Law Minister in Parliament that thirteen Big Business houses were favoured with green signal for expansion within ninety days of the Janata in office.

To draw up a Plan without the minimum clarity about the perspective is an impossibility which even the old hands in the Yojana Bhavan, specialising in platitudes, cannot possibly undertake. With such confusion around, West Bengal Chief Minister's demand for more time to examine the Draft Plan assumes relevance.

Despite the massive official propaganda material reportedly being prepared to celebrate one year of the Janata Raj, the Janata Party itself is finding its mass appeal seriously undermined by acute in-fights projected against emerging policy differences. There is little doubt that the viability of the Janata establishment can hardly be ensured without the enforcement of mass-oriented policies.

The political misdemeanour of a Raj Narain can prove to be as lethal for the Janata Party as the die-hard status-quoist policy-stand which brings it out as the unalloyed protector and promoter of the vested interests. For the Janata to survive the forward-looking elements within it have to assert —not by populis postu.

(Contd. on page 8)

Commissions Galore !

LISTED below are some of the important decisions and actions taken by the *Ministry of Home Affairs* during the first year of Janata rule.

Country-wide jails were cleared of all detenus excepting for a handful of persons, detained for such acts as espionage or insurgency in North-East States.

War against political corruption has been launched on a massive scale with the appointment of the Shah Commission of Inquiry on Emergency Excesses, Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry on Shri Bansi Lal, A.C. Gupta Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Ltd., Vimadlal Commission of Inquiry against the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and his colleagues and Grover Commission of Inquiry on the Chief Minister of Karanataka and his Cabinet colleagues.

A Lokpal Bill was introduced to establish an effective high powered agency to enquire into charges of corruption against all those who hold high public offices including the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament.

Minorities Commission has been set up to provide for all round progress of linguistic and religious minorities.

Government in principle have decided to set up a multi-member statutory Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and an ad-hoc Commission for Backward Classes.

A National Police Commission has been appointed to make the Police organisation an instrument of public co-operation and to humanise the role of police in our democratic set up.

Strength of Central Police Organisations such as the Central Reserve Police Force, the Border Security Force and Indo-Tibetan Border Police is being reviewed by a high-level official committee. C.B.I and other vigilance machinery are being strengthened.

A bill to repeal MISA and provide for preventive detention with full safeguards against its misuse as a part of the Code of Criminal Procedures has been introduced in Parliament.

An Inter-Ministerial Working Group has been set up for the formulation of strategy and programme priorities for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes under the Chairmanship of State Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

True guidance comes by constant waiting upon God, by utmost humility, self-abnegation, by being ever ready to sacrifice one's self. Its practice requires fearlessness and courage of the highest order.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

SUNDAY March. 26, 1978

Free India

AGONY ENDS

At long last a solution has been arrived at in the dispute between the authorities and University and college teachers and the proposed boycott by them of the already postponed university examinations with drawn.

After prolonged discussions and careful examination of the representations from the university and college teachers the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to implement UGC scales of pay for them with 'notional' effect from January 1974 and 'monetary benefit' from January 1977. By this the teachers will get three increments for the period 1974-76 but effective from January 1977.

Besides this the government has announced its decision to take a number of other steps that will benefit the teachers including that of providing security of service. It is heartening to note that security of service has been promised even to teachers in colleges managed by minority institutions. Another valuable concession the teachers have obtained is the government agreeing to pay directly the salaries of teachers of institutions which are bad paymasters.

But, all this could have been done earlier and the suffering of lakhs of students as well as thousands of university and college teachers avoided.

Of Men And Matters

Dr. Ramanna's New Posting

FOR the first time, an Indian scientist is being called upon to participate in decision-making at the highest level concerning India's Defence matters. Assuredly, a place of eminence and recognition is accorded to our top brains in the service of the nation.

Further, if the present move sets the precedent for providing our top scientists with the kind of inducement they have all along been clamouring for, a way can be said to have been found to curb the brain drain from our land.

This relates to the report that the reputed nuclear physicist, Dr. R. Ramanna, Director of BARC, has been assigned the post of Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence as well as being the Secretary and Director General of the Research and Development Organisation in the Defence Ministry.

Dr. Ramanna's name acquired international prominence three years ago when he, along with four of his colleagues were involved with India's much talked about nuclear blast at Pokhran in Rajasthan.

The creation of this post and the changeover for Dr. Ramanna is considered by many as being very abrupt and therefore interpreted as politically motivated. It has also caused misgivings among his brother scientists who feel that Dr. Ramanna has been asked to take up the new posting under pressure from some quarter. The question asked is: Has he been compromised to enable the Americans to part with the enriched uranium to run the Tarapur plant and also allowing International inspection of BARC plants?

Great harm could be done to the interest of India's advancement in science if at every stage political motivations are implied for all postings made by the Centre, especially of the personnel attached to the scientific and technological skills.

Dr. Ramanna is basically man of science, a person spotted by the late Dr. Homi Bhabha and accepted as one among the nucleus for the development of nuclear technology at Trombay. Dr. Ramanna had made a positive contribution to the birth of India's first reactor, APSARA two decades ago.

Dr. Ramanna is known to hold strong views advocating the need for India's self reliance in the use of nuclear energy and is totally opposed to International inspection of nuclear facilities at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

In the Bose Memorial lectures, Dr. Ramanna had expounded some of the strategies which India could adopt in the field of fast breeder reactors.

Let us hope that beginning with the Defence Ministry availing of the advice of a prominent scientist for Research and Development, the Centre would go on to absorb more and more specialists in the specific fields of all branches of the Administration.

The trend should be to get on with the job.

—DEEVEE

New Vistas For Rural Progress

IN the task of uplifting the weaker sections of the society, a three-pronged programme has been launched by the State Bank of India (Madras Circle). This comprises village adoption, innovative banking and integrated rural development. In the area covered by the Madras Circle, viz. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry, 4,638 villages have been adopted by the bank. Of these, 2,150 are in Tamil Nadu. Besides extending the conventional facilities of banking, the bank has undertaken to discharge social responsibilities using as its tool the concept of innovative banking involving financing of project and ventures which may not be regular banking propositions but which would contribute to the progress of the community.

The village adoption programme covers extending timely credit for agriculture, helping the farmers through the bank's technical field staff to adopt improved agricultural practices, giving financing of allied activities like dairying, sheep breeding, poultry keeping, etc. In the Madras Circle, 4,37,351 farmers have been financed by the Bank under this programme.

INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT

While the village adoption scheme takes care of the agricultural sector, the total development of the villages, economic and social is the objective of the integrated rural development programme. Socio-economic surveys conducted by the Bank of select centres have brought out the pattern of life employment, economic status and felt needs of the villages. Suitable programmes and schemes have been drawn up on the basis of the findings. Where the needs fall outside the Bank's schemes, help from voluntary agencies and philanthropists is sought. To coordinate and also give the villages a sense of participation in the development of their village, village development societies are being established.

Karikalawakkam is a small village in the Tiruvellore taluk of Chinglepui District. It has a population of 1200, majority of whom are Harijans. The village had remained backward. The State Bank has adopted it under its integrated rural development programme. The basic aim of this programme is to improve the general economic conditions of the villagers without radically disturbing the rural environment. The emphasis is on utilisation of land as a source to get the maximum benefit concurrently with the development of rural industries based on local resources. To achieve this objective, bank loans have been advanced to a whole range of activities in the village. Besids agriculture and allied activitiesr the other programmes that have been encouraged by assistance from the bank are provision stores, piecegoods and readymade garments, hair-cutting, tailoring, vending of edible articles, setting up of petty shop for a physically handicapped person, fish vending, pottery, zari (Embroldery) work etc. It is also proposed to finance palmyrah-based industries in the village.

The scheme, which was launched in December 1977, has already begun to have its impact by way of increasing the villagers' self-confidence and their income. They have also distinguished themselves with a 100 per cent repayment of loans which ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 950.

Besides financial assistance, the bank has organised medical aid for the villagers by enlisting the cooperation of a voluntary organisation in Tiruvellore.

INNOVATIVE BANKING

Mani, a Harijan farm labourer of the Ambarimedu Harijan Colony of Karuveppilankuruchi village in South Arcot District could get a loan of Rs 200 from the State Bank which enabled him to discharge his financial obligations to the landlord for whom he had been working almost for nothing. Now he is able to earn daily wages as a free worker. Mani earns on an average Rs. 3 daily and he has already repaid Rs. 60 to the bank.

To the predominantly Harijan housewives of the small village of Alathuranpatti near Dindigul, the State Bank's innovative scheme has opened up a flourishing source of additional income. The Bank granted loans to 20 members of the Women's Association in the village to buy milch animals at the rate of two animals per member at a cost of Rs. 1,500 per animal. The bank also provided a sum of Rs. 3,000 to them to purchase a cream separator so that all the milk produced by them could be skimmed into butter for sale.

The scheme has opened up new prospects for them of earning on an average Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per month, after meeting the loan repayment commitment to the bank.

ENERGY :

TORNADO WINDMILL

By BEN KOCIVAR

> As we all know, the world is rapidly running out of oil and natural gas. And the controversy over nuclear energy is escalating. If man has to survive the energy crisis he must look to and develop new sources of power. Researches are working all over the world to find out a solution. They are trying out new methods and mechanism and also improvising old ones to exploit the natural sources of energy—Solar, water and wind. This article discusses a new concept of a wind will that is being developed by an engineer in U. S.

THE skyline of New York and many other parts of the U.S. may some day boast some most unusual skyscrapers—perhaps 1,800 feet (550 metres) high and 600 feet (180 metres) wide. And their purpose will be even more unusual than their looks. These towers will be designed to capture the wind and turn it into man-made tornados from which we'll derive energy to produce electricity. It's an intriguing scheme that aims to get a maximum of power from small rotating blades, thus effectively lifting the size barrier on windmills.

I learned about these tornado turbines from a slim, mild-mannered, enthusiastic fluid-dynamics engineer, James Yen, at Grumman Aerospace Corporation Jim, born in Shanghai, got his Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota. He showed me three small working models of his concept. I was impressed.

PLENTIFUL

The U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) was also impressed—enough to grant a $198,000 contract to Grumman so that Yen can develop a bigger proof-of-concept model and continue his research.

As we all know, the world is rapidly running out of oil and natural gas. And the controversy over nuclear energy is escalating. Obviously, if we are to survive the energy crisis we must look to new sources of power.

Wind energy is only one of the possibilities, but it is plentiful. The power that could be extracted from the winds in the U.S. Great Plains region alone is several times the present U.S. electrical demand, according to an ERDA report.

"The problems in harnessing it," Yen says, "are the low energy density of the wind, the variability in wind speed and direction, and the limited unit capacities of conventional wind turbines." Yen's tornado windmill seeks to solve all three.

PROBLEMS

The most familiar windmills are simply giant propellers with a mechanism for keeping the blades turned into the wind. NASA (U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration) has a two-blade machine in Ohio, the biggest one now operation. A bigger one with a 200-foot (60-metre) propeller, is being planned. But giant props have problems.

Yen and others have pointed out that the blades on these windmills have aeroelastic problems: inherent limits to their maximum size—the longer they are, the more they tend to shake themselves to pieces. The biggest one contemplated will generate only about one megawatt in a brisk 30-mph (48-kph) wind. Result: It would take many such turbines to reach the capacity equivalent of a large 1000 MW nuclear or fossil-fuel power plant.

PROMISES

Yen's concept calls for a large stationary tower with a small turbine at its base. The tower will be fitted with adjustable vertical vanes that will be opened on the windward side and closed on the leeward side.

Yen's windmill promises much higher outputs than bare turbines for a number of reasons. First, a conventional wind turbine has an inherent inefficiency: Because the wind is continuously slowed down in passing through the turbine, the maximum power coefficient (power output divided by wind-power input) is only O.593. This means that just under 60 per cent of the kinetic energy in the wind is the most that can possibly be extracted—in practice, less will be.

But in Yen's turbine, the low pressure of the central vortex above the turbine continuously accelerates the incoming air below it, allowing a greater power coefficient.

GREATER OUTPUT

The tornado turbine can also make use of a much larger volume of air than can a conventional windmill. Yen emphasizes that the power output from any system depends mostly on its total energy-collecting area. With a bare turbine, energy can be collected only from the frontal area of the blades. But with Yen's system, the frontal area (height times diameter) of the tower itself is the collecting area, and that is more than 35 times larger than the frontal area of the turbines. For the same wind speed, a turbine inside his tower can generate 35 times more power than can a similar-sized bare turbine.

The improvement in output, says Yen, can be much greater yet. The suction created by the vortex within the tower increases the effective frontal area of the aroun, causing it to capture wind from an area larger than the product of the tower's height and diameter. Furthermore, peripheral wind streams not captured by the tower are forced to flow around it, setting up low-pressure cores behind the tower. These cores help the main vortex inside the tower to exit from top, sucking more air past the turbine.

ENERGY BOOST

An even more powerful energy boost comes from the mixing of the wind streams above the tower with the vortex. The exiting low-pressure vortex draws air from a much larger area than just the size of the tower's top. This quickly brings the low-pressure vortex back up to atmospheric pressure and augments the pressure drop inside the tower.

The tornado turbine has a much greater pressure differential across the turbine than have standard windmills, or even shrouded turbines. That's important because the power generated by a turbine depends not only on the kinetic energy of the fluid but also on the pressure drop across the turbine. For ordinary wind speeds (up to about 60 mph—96 kph), the effect of pressure is theoretically very much larger than the effect of wind speed. The tornado turbine capitalizes on this.

STARTLING FIGURES

Yen comes up with some rather startling final numbers. "The ultimate effect of the augmentation, starting with an initial factor of 35, may scale up to a factor of 100 to 1,000," he maintains.

Yen gets excited about the practical and economic advantages of his tornado turbine as well as its promise of greatly increased power output. Here are some reasons why;

—Since the tower is stationary and omnidirectional, it can be made in large sizes of lightweight materials but still withstand strong winds. When the winds get too high, all the vanes can be opened to relieve structural loading.

—Large towers mean large unit capacity. This reduces the cost of feeding power into utility grids.

—The tower can be mass-produced in modules on an assembly line and erected on location, perhaps by helicopters, reducing costs.

—For energy storage, the vertical shaft could be coupled to a system of flywheels that would keep providing power when the wind slows or stops.

SAFETY FACTOR

For lengthy windless periods, Yen has other plans: "We can make use of incident solar radiation. By coating the walls of the tower we can get energy through heat convection to the vortex. Or solar heat could be obtained from collector tubes in the tower walls.

"Another source of heat now being wasted is the coolant water from existing fossil-fuel or nuclear-power plant". This water, at a temperature of about 100 degree F (38 degrees C.) could heat the area directly under the tower, causing an updraft that would strengthen the vortex. Furthermore, if it were near a body of water, the generator could convert the water into hydrogen, which could be stored and used as fuel.

The flywheels would work in conjunction with the vanes to absorb wind-speed variations and power surges from strong gusts. The turbine can also operate at a much higher rotating speed since it is at a constant gravitational level. Since the turbine would be close to the ground and in a protective shell, it would not create a safety hazard. The turbine's proximity to the ground would also make it easier to service.

COST: COMPETITIVE

Yen thinks his concept could be manufactured and put in operation for a capital cost of $65 to $500 per kilowatt. This compares with about $330 per kilowatt for big fossil-fuel plants.

I asked about possible aesthetic objections to his skyscrapers. Yen explained that most would be set up far from major population areas. But if some were to be placed near cities, "they could be painted and decorated in attractive ways".

Another possibility is that the structures could include apartment and office units. Although there would be wind and generator noise, Yen thinks the towers could be soundproofed sufficiently to make them habitable.

With the ERDA funding, Yen is back at the drawing board and wind tunnel. He's planning a larger model—perhaps 10 feet (three metres) high—for further testing. He may possibly even make a subscale prototype 50 to 100 feet (15-30 metres) high. His miniature tornados already produce measurable electricity. Now he can start to work on a scale more in line with his thinking big.—*Courtesy of Popular Scienc*

Jokes, Jokes, Jokes . . . !

APOLOGY

The absent-minded professor walked into the village barber's shop, sat down in the operating chair, and requested a haircut.

"Certainly, sir," said the barber. "Would you mind taking off your hat?"

The professor hurriedly complied. "I'm sorry," he apologized. "I didn't know there were ladies present".

x x x

WHAT SORT?

"You say that your wife is fond of music—what instrument does she play?"

"The drum," answered Henpeck.

"And what sort of drum does she play on?" persisted the other.

"My ear drum".

* * *

EASY

A salesman was endeavouring to sell a fire extinguisher to an elderly customer. "Madam," he said, "this fire extinguisher is guaranteed to give you service for fifty years".

"But," protested his elderly client, "I shan't be here all that time".

The salesman mistook her meaning, and said: "Oh, but you can take it with you when you go".

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BOMBAY

TOO FAITHFUL

A company of recruits, having been issued with new boots, went for a route march to "run them in". At the end of the march, one man was missing.

When eventually rounded up and asked where he had been he replied:

"My boots were tied together, sergeant, so I couldn't get along as fast as the other chaps".

* * *

NO GO

The drill instructor was bawling out his orders, and two recruits were finding it difficult to understand what he said.

At the end of a long and rather involved order one whispered to the other: "Ere Bill, what did he say?"

"I dunno," came the reply "but we've got to do it".

x x x

NEW STEPS

"Where were you during the sixth and seventh dances last night?"

"Jack was showing me some new steps".

"Were they very hard?"

"Oh, no, we had cushions".

x x x

ALL IN GOOD TIME

Great excitement reigned in the village. They'd had their first bomb during the night. Fortunately it had fallen in a field, the only damage being a large crater.

The place was swarming with relic hunters, searching for bits of bombs as souvenirs. Practically everybody was there—and the rest were on their way.

All save one. A dear old lady sat outside her cottage and called cheery greetings to her neighbours hastening past.

"Are't you coming to get a souvenir, Mrs. Jones?" asked one.

"No," was the placid reply. "It's a bit far for my pore feet. I'll just wait till a bomb drops nearer."

x x x

THE QUESTION

"My husband spent his holidays very happily and peacefully at home".

And where had you gone?

Fun With Fedya

The Real Cure

FEDYA ate his breakfast hurriedly, threw his crumpled school books into his bag, and then asked his mother for a piece of cotton wool. He burried it deep into his right ear.

"Anything the matter with you!" asked his mother, worried.

"No, everything's fine," Fedya reassured her. "It's just that my teacher says that whatever flies into one of my ears flies out of the other. A piece of cotton wool should help".

"But why have you put the cotton wool in your right ear?"

"Because the teacher sits on my left".

x x x

Back To Earth

THE teacher was explaining that numbers are written in figures, but Fedya was daydreaming and drawing a picture of a rocket. Suddenly, the teacher called him:

"Tell us, Fedya, what are numbers written in?"

Fedya stood up and replied cheerfully:

"In pencil or pen!"

Everybody laughed, and Fedya, puzzled, shrugged his shoulders and sat down.

"Strange," he thought. "What else can be used to put the numbers down with? Chalk, perhaps? But then chalk is only used for the blackboard".

x x x

Hotchpotch

Before leaving for the cinema with father, mother instructed Fedya: "Look after your little sister; read her something. But there'd better not be any hotchpotch here when we get back!"

They left and Fedya began to show his sister some pictures. But he couldn't help thinking about that mysterious hotchpotch:

"What on earth could it be? Perhaps, it's something tasty. Could it be a new sort of chocolate! They invented butterscotch, so why not hotchpotch. And that explains why mother doesn't want to see any; she must have hidden it away for a holiday or something". And Fedya's sweet tooth began to gnaw at him, so he put down the book and suggested to his sister Olya: "It'll be more fun to lock for hotchpotch! If we find some, we'll share it".

So they looked in the sideboard, turned the kitchen upside down, messed up the chest of drawers...But nowhere was the hotchpotch to be seen...In walked mum and dad and they cried out:

"Oh no, what hotchpotch!"

x x x

At-A-Boy !

And this is the latest about Fedya.

"Where is your exercise book!" asked the teacher in the morning.

"I left it at home".

"And what about the text-book!"

"Left it at home, too".

"And your pen?"

"On my desk at home..."

"What about your head?"

But his head proved to be in its place; Fedya had not left it behind.

At-a boy, Fedya! Three cheers for you!

LITTLE LAUGHS

"We're getting married shortly, and when we go away to the hotel for our honeymoon we don't want the other guests to know we are newly married. How can we disguise the fact when we arrive?"

The best suggestion is that you should let your wife carry the bags.

x x x

"I have been told that a crooner has been kidnapped in America".

We understand that his friends have received a letter from his captors to the effect that unless a large sum of money is forthcoming they will send him back.

x x x

"My husband, who is a draughtsman, raged at me for three hours when I accidentally upset a bottle of ink over some plans he was working on".

He didn't know where to draw the line.

"Daddy, what's a bachelor?"

"It's a man who thinks before he acts—and then doesn't act at all".

* * *

"When is a man weakest?"

When a lovely woman is telling him how strong he is.

x x x

"Is it true that a Scotsman has bought that garage?"

"I'm not sure, but the Fresh Air and Water sign has been taken down."

x x x

"I have worn the same pair of trousers for a long time, but so long as the war lasts I am going to hang on to them."

We hope they will continue to hang on to you.

x x x

"Everything has its bright side; that's what I maintain".

What's the bright side of a stiff neck?

"My wife and I quarrelled and this upset me very much".

We understand. It doesn't add to a man's peace of mind when his wife gives him a piece of hers.

x x x

"After all, I ought to know a little about what I am writing".

That's what we think!

x x x

"He proposed to me on his knees".

"Well, that's what you got on his knees for, wasn't it?"

x x x

Comedian:—"In the circumstances, I am afraid the audience is likely to walk out on me".

Or towards you.

x x x

Mistress: "Oh, Marry, how did you break that vase?"

Maid: "I'm very sorry, mum; I was accidentally dusting".

RETENTION

The young man was discussing his love affairs with a sympathetic friend.

"You say she still retains your affections?" asked the friend.

"Yes, she sent back all the letters but kept the jewellery".

x x x

HIS LITTLE JOKE

After waiting for many anxious hours, the newly made father was greeted cheerily by the old family doctor with the words: It's a girl!"

"And is the child all right?" asked the father presently.

"Well," replied the doctor, with a twinkle in his eyes, "she hasn't got all her toes on one foot".

"Good heavens!" gasped the other. It has always been my dread that the child would be malformed".

'Of course she hasn't got all her toes on one foot, "went on the doctor smoothly; "she's got five on each!"

Goodbye To Kissing Porn

By GREGORY LIMA

[Kissing sequences in films is a hotly debated topic of the day in our country. Tmil Nadu Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran has taken exception to allowing it to be shown on the silver screen. The article published here discusses the position in a friendly country-Iran.]

THE latest Ministry of Arts and Culture move to ban sex-filled films from the screens of Iran has the blessings of several parents.

Instruction in the latest seduction techniques, and how to proceed to horizontal fun and games is not what they had in mind when there was a call for more national sport.

Wide-open Copenhagen, they argued, should be kept all of its present distance of 5,000 kilometres away.

The parents did not distinguish between hard porn, soft porn or the merely erotic and suggestive. They put the issue in simple terms: films should depict the ideals towards which children should strive, a world in which virtue is rewarded, immorality is punished by the pox, and lustful thoughts lead to bad eyesight and the need to wear glasses.

The parents interviewed cried out plaintively, "Why can't films be in accord with our vision of how we want our children to grow up?"

PARENTAL VISION

The girls should grow up beautiful, be breathtakingly sexy, but untouchable. The wedding ceremony should be the only rite of passage into womanhood. Up until then girls should take cold showers. But that should not be showed on the screen, just putting on her bathing cap is sufficient.

The boys should be mainly. Bare chests and hairy legs are permissable if the scene takes place next to a swimming pool with plenty of people, but not near a secluded beach, where a boy and girl are alone. The boys should always behave as perfect gentlemen, and what they should talk about is their devotion to their parents, and they should look as though they are really more interested in passing their math examination or kicking a football than being on this secluded beach with this very sexy girl.

Kissing is permitted, but only in non-compromising situations, and then only on the cheeks, in the comradely fashion of the French. But no French fooling around in the doorways or on the proposed Tehran metro.

All action should take place in the full light of day, and the doors of all rooms should be shown as open. Every once in a while an aunt or a brother or a younger sister should come by. Not for any particular reason. Just to reassure everyone is all right.

As soon as anything is going to happen, the telephone should ring, or the roof should cave in. Or even better, the boy and the girl should face the issue squarely, saying: "We're Iranian. We're not interested in sex."

This attitude is partially in contrast to the past.

LARGE FAMILY IDEAL

Iran has never believed in public temptation. In ancient Iran, fertility was considered essential to the good life and was strongly encouraged. At the same time there is evidence that the veil was not introduced into Iran by Islam, but already existed in the upper classes of Sassanian society.

The ideal was the large family, which due to an extremely high rate of infant mortality, involved many pregnancies. The average number of pregnancies during the fertile span of a woman throughout Iran was eleven, and in urban areas this was gradually brought down to nine only very recently.

Nevertheless, the boy, was never celebrated in the Greek sense. At Persepolis, among the thousands of figures in bas-relief, there are no women, while all the men are in formal attire. In later days this may have slightly changed with the cult of Anahita, but the evidence is mostly speculative. What statues there are of women, even the bust found at Persepolis, are in the Greek tradition and probably imports.

The strongest attention was given to the face, which obviously was the most visible part, and in the face the pools of passion resided in the eyes. Eyes were simply the lenses of the brain, but portraits of the heart and the moods of the liver. Eyes were eloquent and could tell a man or a woman all that was needed to know; the remainder could be assumed.

LITERATURE

But if the visual arts rarely moved beyond the limits of formal propriety, literature was another matter entirely. On the most popular level, Iran was probably never without its equivalent of the Kashil joke. The raunchy, uninhibited Tales of the Thousand and One Nights, had their origin in Iran in the Thousand Stories, and the taller of the tales, Shaharezad, was undoubted a Persian girl of good family with a fine ear for gossip.

In fact, if the annual crop of gossip could ever be gathered together in Iran, refined and given the usual story-teller's embellishments, a new Thousand and One Nights could be an annual event.

The change that has come about in Iran has been predominantly at the visual level.

From the chador to the skin flick is a long jump in one generation. It is to the great credit of Iran how well it has been managed.

But with greater freedom and new avenues of self expression, traditional values cannot be entirely lost. This can sometimes lead to a counter-reaction of total negation.

In a visually open society, temperatures must of necessity cool down. Even if the tradition is hot blood, hot blood must go out of fashion.

BASIC QUESTION

The ideal of the past is changing. The ideal girl had great warmth of heart with the maximum pre marital protection, the minimum of opportunity, and a community of eyes hungry for anything that could be converted into gossip. To this was added early marriage without courtship.

Now with marriage later, courtship possible, jobs for girls common, opportunity increasing—great warmth of heart no longer seems a very desirable trait. Dr. Carls Barnard, South Africa's heart specialist, could probably make a fortune in Iran with ice-water injections.

The basic question is how much does Iran need on the screen when merely the sight of an eyebrow could produce an ecstasy of lyric verse, and temperaments could be so warm and powerful that the biological results could baffle a Nobel laureate?

Here in Kayhan International only a dozen years ago a case was reported of the Pregnant Virgin. She was so certified by a medical authority but was also undeniably pregnant. The youth who was held responsible was intensively questioned, but he stuck by his story. "I danced with her. I danced only once on a crowded floor. No more than that. Ever. The girl said exactly the same thing, but she admitted they held each other very close and after a while she wasn't listening very attentively to the music.

WALKING CORPSE

It wasn't very long ago that we reported the case of the Walking Corpse of Bandar Pahlavi. The man was certified as dead by a competent doctor and was sent to the cemetery at the edge of town. There the corpse washer did his duty, bathing the man and putting him into a winding sheet. When the washer went away, the corpse stirred, rose to his feet, gathered his winding sheet about him, and went off to see his girl friend.

Not very far outside the cemetery some people on the street saw him and fled for the police. He was snatched up and later was buried without having seen his girl friend again. The doctor remarked that his was a powerful need. Even though his heart had stopped, his blood would not cool down.

The exploits of Rostam, the great hero of Iran, are known by every school child. Whenever he was not fighting the Divs at Damavand or other devils, he was always ready to remove his heavy armour for a light-headed evening with the lady of his choice. His trusty steed, Rakhsh, had the same sort of her blood. The issue of a single night of love

(Contd. on page 8)

The Ideal Lens

GOOD news for all those whose sight is defective; a contact lens that does not hurt and can be worn for months on end has come onto the market, in Germany. Heinrich Wohlk from Kiel, who is internationally known for his invention of the plastic contact lens in 1946, has now developed a revolutionary variation-the first silicon-rubber contact lens in the world. It is called Silflex.

The most important feature of this artificial substance silicon is that it has oxygen permeability of 79 8 per cent. In the case of hard and soft lenses used up to now, the permeability was only 0.2 per cent. Oxygen is absolutely essential for the eye, however, and this is why the Silflex is such an important step forward. Silflex can be used for such complaints as corneal stigmatism. The wearer has practically no difficulties getting used to the new lens.

Women Drivers

Women behave more "correctly" than men at the steering wheel of a car. This applies to the Federal Republic of Germany at least, as a study published recently by the Federal Institute of Road Transport showed.

This is a fact which the bosses of the Volkswagen works in Wolfsburg have long been aware of. They have now given women the job driving of cars off the production line. This job was formerly an exclusively male preserve. Considerable dexterity, road sense and speed of reaction are required for this job, as well as great care, as there is nothing worse for a car than to be damaged in the first few metres off the production line.

The cars concerned are brand new off the production line. They are then driven through the hall to the test stand, to the collecting place, the unloading place, and finally on to the loading ramp. Since women have taken over this the number of accidents and the amount of damage registered have decreased appreciably.

For The Week 26th March To 1st April 1978

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika ¼

THIS week shows favourable trends. You will be able to finalise one or two important transactions. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your position. Financial position will improve. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Domestic scene will be normal. You should keep an eye on children. Partnership matters require attention. Favourable days: 28th & 29th.

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika ¾ Rohini
Mrigashirsha ½

THIS week opens with encouraging trends. You should be prepared for taking up additional responsibilities. But you can expect favourable results. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family members will be cooperative. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days: 29th & 30th.

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha ½ Arudra
Punarvasu ¾

THIS week shows ordinary results. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. No major changes in office. But you should avoid friction with superiors. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children require attention. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days: 30th & 31st.

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu ¼ Pushya
Ashlesha

The whole week will be progressive. You should try to develop new contacts. Partnership matters could be finalised favourably. Financial position will improve. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications. Domestic scene will be cloudy. Avoid friction with elders. Short journeys are indicated: Favourable days: 26th & 27th.

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni ¼

THIS week opens with a enewed emphasis on monetary affairs. Speculative gains are also indicated. There is no major change in office. You can hope to complete outstanding work. You should wait for some more time to start new ventures. Legal matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Domestic scene will be normal. Health requires attention. Favourable days: 28th & 29th.

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni ¾ Hastha
Chitra ½

THIS week starts well. You can expect cooperation and encouragement from your superiors. You will be given a new and more attractive position in the near future. Finance is fairly satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments. Domestic responsibility will increase. But you can expect cooperation from your family members. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Favourable days: 30th & 31st.

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra ½ Swathi
Visakha ¾

THIS week opens with chances of success in professional field. With some foresight and diplomacy, you will be able to gain the confidence of your superiors. Financial position will improve. Investment made in real estate will yield good results. Domestic scene will be pleasant. You should keep an eye on children. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days: 31st & 1st.

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha ¼ Anuradha
Jyeshtha

MOST of the week shows ordinary results. No major change in office. But avoid friction with associates. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. Domestic scene will be normal. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Favourable days: 28th & 29th.

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha ¼

THIS week is good for personal matters. But heavy expenses will cause some anxiety. Worries regarding professional matters are also seen. But you can expect some improvement during the second part of the week. Property matters require attention. Family members will be cooperative. Health will be well maintained. Short journeys are indicated. Favourable days: 28th & 29th.

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha ¾
Shravana Dhanistha ½

THIS week indicates mixed results. You will be able to complete some of the long pending works. You should wait for some more time to expand your business. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments for some mo e time. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Favourable days: 26th & 27th.

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta ½ Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada ¾

MOST of the week is ordinary though the week-end may produce better results. You should devote more attention for professional matters. Financial position will be satisfactory. Avoid speculative investments for some more time. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Domestic scene will be normal. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days: 28th & 29th.

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada ¼
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THE whole week can be said to be satisfactory. Promotional possibilities are bright. Financial position will be satisfactory. Speculative gains are also indicated. Property matters could be finalised favourably. Family members will be cooperative. Health requires attention. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days; 30th & 31st.

Muscovite's Diary

IVAN IVANOV

LETTER BY SCIENTISTS TO U. S. PRESIDENT

MORE than 30 Soviet scientists have written a letter to United States President James Carter to pass a decision on renouncing the production of the neutron bomb. Among them many scientists are the members of scientific institutions of different countries. Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, Foreign Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, the Academies of Sciences of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and many other prominent Academicians like I. M. Vinogradov, M. V. Keldysh, Nobel Prize winner A. M. Prokhorov and others have signed that letter. The letter was published in Moscow.

The letter says that "the decision to produce the neutron bomb would only turn into a new round of the arms race, complicate the bilateral and multi-lateral talks on arms control, set the nuclear balance between the USA and the USSR to a higher, even more dangerous level."

x x x

THE MAIN LIBRARY IN THE COUNTRY

The State V. I. Lenin Library in Moscow, is the largest library in the world.

The Lenin Library is situated in front of the Kremlin in the heart of Moscow. It was founded as the Rumyantsev Library which was frequented by Lenin, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy and Chekhov; the Lenin Library was reorganized and renamed by a decree of the Soviet government in 1925. That was the beginning of the library's rise to world fame.

Satistics show that more than 9,000 people attend the Lenin library every day. The library has a staff of 3,000 most of whom have a higher education. It is equipped with computers, a belt conveyor, pneumatic post and other facilities.

The "holy of the holies" is the book depository. It has a constant temperature of 16 to 18 degree Centigrade and humidity of 55 to 60 per cent. The books are kept on nine tiers.

At present the Lenin Library has about 330,000 volumes of rare books. Although they are handled with utmost care, any reader can study them in the Department's reading room. Between 12,000 and 14,000 people a year study these books. The Department's staff are conducting extensive research and publish reference books and catalogues of rare books.

The Lenin Library exchanges books with 3,790 libraries and organisations in 106 countries.

The Electromobile Is Setting Records

By DMITRY SASOROV

A STREAMLINED car stood on the rough concrete belt. Even a match-box could not fit in between the car and the road.

These were the last moments before the spurt when the car, resembling a rocket with small wings, was about to set in motion the whole capacity of its silver-zinc batteries to establish a record.

The design of the car preparing for the start turned out to be too new and too old. Is this a paradox? Not at all. Here are some facts.

In 1896 the racer Chasseloup Laubat set the first world record in the suburb of Paris developing a speed of 61.1 kilometres an hour in an automobile driven by an electric motor. Now, 82 years later, the electromobile is again setting a record.

We can speak about the novel aspects of its design, about the latest achievements of science and technology used in it, but the electromobile embodies the idea which appeared in the previous century.

A DIFFICULT TASK

The unique electromobile has been built by students of the Kharkov Motor and Highways Institute (the Russian abbreviation—the KHADI). Twenty-seven years ago they founded at the institute a public design office headed by Vladimir Nikitin, a well-known racing driver. The office has produced more than ten cars which established records. They have been put on display in Montreal, Washington, New York, Prague and Berlin.

Nikitin has to his credit over 30 world and national records. A homeless child in the past, a pupil of the famous Soviet educator and writer Anton Mankarenko, Vladimir Nikitin linked his life with sport. In October 1951, when he was of fair age, Nikitin was the first among Soviet racers to overcome the 200-kilometre speed barrier. Since then he has been dreaming of reaching the speed of sound.

At present, students under his direction are completing the construction of the KHADI-9 car—an eight-metre rocket with two stabilizers and a 5,500 HP gas turbine. Using this vehicle, it is planned to reach the sonic barrier. This is a very difficult task.

"Of course the risk is great", Nikitin said. "That is why we decided not to hurry. We have built this electromobile —a small replica of the record automobile which will reach the speed of sound. Of course, at first we must overcome the modest limit of 600 to 700 kilometres. This will be the first stage. Now the electromobile KHADI-13E will work for the sake of the record. Instead of using the wind tunnel we shall test it right on the route".

ROUGH TREATMENT

Here the sports aspect of the phenomenon ends. Let us turn to the problems which is of interest for all. People have now discovered that they have treated nature too roughly for a very long period. Nature is a silent plaintiff dying without complaints, as lawyers will put it. This poses a great threat to man.

Man can live for rather a long time without food, for five day, without water and *only for five minutes without air*. The automobile is the main air polluter. We can cite figures showing how much oxygen is eaten up by a single car and what a set of pollutants is ejected into the atmosphere. However, the situation is clear even without statistics. This is felt most of all in the United States, the most car-minded power in the world, which has more than 110 million automobiles now and the fore-

(Contd. on page 8)

CRICKET

They Keep Track Of The Figures

By P. N. SUNDARESAN

I HAD been to Bombay this month on a private visit but utilised it to meet colleagues in my profession. And was struck by the work being done by two of them, Mr. Anandji Dossa, Chairman of the Indian Cricket Board's statistical committee, and Mr. Sudhir Vaidya, the statistician of the Bombay Cricket Association.

Mr. Dossa's reputation in the field of cricket statistics is well established. And the depth of his work I realised fully when he guided me through the labriynths of the Ranji trophy championship on which I am currently editing a book for the Board. Mr. Dossa has a book for every season and has noted in them in his own hand not only the full scores of a match but also important incidents. He has done this with a highly critical eye. Mr. Dossa is a walking encyclopedia of Indian cricket but carries the weight on light shoulders, without a trace of arrogance or pride. Personally I rate Mr. Dossa's service to cricket on the same plane as the late S. K. Gurunathan's. But for Gurunathan's vision in starting Indian Cricket, the Wisden of India, we would all be in a soup so far as the statistics of Indian cricket are concerned. Even for Mr. Dossa it has served as a ballast.

Mr. Sudhir Vaidya, a disciple of Mr. Dossa, has a thorough approach to statistics, which he considers as his main hobby. Just as he is in appearance, neat and sprice, he carries his work with thorough efficiency. The fact that he is proficient in stenography has helped him to build up a separate book, not only for every year of the Ranji trophy championship, complete with scores and averages, but also for test matches and other sections of Indian cricket. In addition, he has tabulated the statistics of not only Indian cricket but also world cricket so that he is ready at any time to help anybody with them. And there are quite a few who use him for their own benefit, to project their own image as statisticians. But I consider Mr. Dossa and Mr. Sudhir Vaidya as the only two genuine statisticians in the country today though in expressing my opinion I may cause offence to some others.

FACT, NOT FICTION !

IT was R. R. Wadkar of Bombay, who set the tone for the feat of taking nine wickets in an innings in the Ranji trophy championship in 1937, in the early years of the competition. Ten more bowlers have emulated his effort from which that of V. B. Ranjane of Maharashtra stands on a pedestal of its own.

Ranjane performed the feat in his maiden Ranji trophy match, when he made his debut for Maharashtra against Saurashtra in 1956. There was no play on the first day due to rain and on the second day Nadkarni, the Maharashtra captain, won the toss and sent Saurashtra in to bat. Bowling at medium-pace, Ranjane claimed his first wicket in the championship when he dismissed Inderjeet. Eight other batsmen fell in a row and but for his captain butting in to claim Nyalchand, the last man, he could have got the entire Saurashtra out through his own bowling.

A further point about Ranjane's feat was that as he ripped through the Saurashtra innings he performed the hat-trick dismissing Chavda, Narottam and Jadeja off successive deliveries

Nine wickets in a row in his debut with a hat-trick to boot! That is why the record of Ranjane, the dark-skinned seam bowler with a tidy action, had a peculiar charm about it. —P.N.S

RACING REVIEW:

Tax Enhancement Can Ruin Sport

By SNAPPER

THE proposed levy of 34.5 per cent on all winnings above Rs. 2,500 in a single bet will certainly direct the eye of the punter more on the tax than on the horses.

The Union Budget proposal must now be interpreted in the context of this heavy deduction at the source itself.

While the small punter has so far been left free from bothering so much about the quantum of betting tax on his winnings, because the slice taken away from him appeared to be thin. The picture will be quite different from now on.

Instead of being preoccupied with the business of finding winners, all the punters, big or small are perforce induced to provide the grist to the mill.

For instance, a winning in a forecast pool of Rs. 2,500 on a five-rupee investment will normally be paid to the small punter after a deduction of 12.5 per cent, whereas under the proposed taxes, the punter's winnings will be reduced by one-third.

There is also the sinister implication that because of the deduction of the tax at the source itself, instead of delayed assessment on the profits, the circulation of large amounts of money on the race courses will be further restricted.

The position is that if the new proposal comes into effect, the procedures for tax declarations are considerably altered.

At present an income-tax assessee making his returns takes stock of his race betting transactions only at the end of the accounting year and, if they showed a clear profit, he makes a declaration accordingly together with his other taxable incomes. Under the changed conditions, the punter may win occasionally, but is required to pay the tax forthwith even if he were to sustain losses in the entire transaction when seen at the end of the year. The amount thus paid into the treasury although he is not liable to do this in the normal circumstances, can be recovered only after a claim is made for refund of the excess amount.

The point is that the assessee is denied the use of his own money as it remains locked up with the State treasury. In short, to get away from the hazards of the new betting rules, the average punter may take recourse to illegal betting even risking being caught.

The net result is that the volume of open betting on the race courses with the authorised bookies would come down considerably resulting in a shrinking of returns to the State Governments by way of betting taxes.

Kamalahasan affectionately embrasing Sumitra in Kalakendra's NIZHAL NIJAMAKIRATHU, directed b K. Balachander.

GORANTA DEEPAM

THE Telugu colour film GORANTA DEEPAM produced by Chitra Kalpana Films is refreshingly different from others.

Producer M. Venkataramana has written the screenplay and dialogue giving a new dimension to a story by Neralla Ramalakshmi.

The celluloid med a has been very effectively used by director Bapu, who has given special attention even to small details, in projecting a fine and subtle human drama.

Another impressive feature of the movie is make-up—particularly that of Vanisri—which is devoid of the guadiness that is usually seen.

Music by K.V. Mahadevan is pleasing and the picturisation of the song sequences has been done well.

Though all the artistes have done their part satisfactorily, particular mention must be made of Vanisri and Mohanbabu. Both of them have enacted their roles remarkably well.

Ishan Arya has photographed the film with aesthetic sense. And Gemini Lab has done a wonderful job in processing it.

Padmavathi, a well educated village bolle is married to a sportsman, Seshagiri, and goes to live with her in-laws. But due to the machinations of Seshagiri's friend, Dr Mohan, who is attracted by the beauty of Padma, the couple leave the house to set up a separate home. Then on the chase begins. And finally Padma proves to all what she really is.

M. M.A. Chinnappa Devar, whose latest film ATTUKARA ALAMELU is marching towards Silver Jubilee after completing 125 days of successful run. Devar is now busy making it in Hindi and Telugu. An ardent devotee of Lord Muruga of Marudamalai he is a pious and religious minded person.

Ennaippol Oruvan

Director Ramanna's Sri Vinayiaka Pictures' ENNAIPPOL ORUVAN featuring Sivaji Ganesan in the main role is slated for April release in Madras City.

Ushanandhini, Alam, Manohar and M.R R. Vasu are in the cast. Sakthi Krishnaswami has written the story and dialogue. Music is by M.S. Viswanathan. Rammanna has directed it.

From page 1

res but with bold implementation of polic es that can benefit and activate the toiling millions.

There is no short-cut for them as there were none for their counterparts in the old Indhira-led Congress.

—N. C. in Mainstream.

M. C. Sukumar and Padmapriya in Devakumari films' KUNKUMAM KATHAI CHOLLUKIRATHU, directed by K. Sankar.

From page 7

castes for 1980 put the figure at 138 million.

What is the effect of this for the country? Airmen say that from a distance of 100 kilometres a smoke cap can be seen over each US city. The Apollo 10 crew has noted that from a high altitude the details of America are identifiable, but in the site of Los Angeles (a city with the greatest number of cars in the USA—four million Vehicles) only a brown spot is seen. In a word, the Americans' long love-affair with the car has developed a crack. Not long ago it was usual to hear: "You are not a man if you have no car". Now one hears ever more frequently the demands for a divorce: "Down with the car!" 'Let us stop covering America with asphalt for the sake of private cars!" "It is high time to tether this cow, otherwise it will trample all America down".

And yet today man cannot break off his relations with the car since all branches of the economy are linked with it.

That is why designers ponder how to cure this toy of the 20th century from its defects. They turn ever more frequently to the electrically driven car. However, there are still numerous difficulties on the path to its creation.

The electromobile living in harmony with the environment is becoming a reality. However, specialists think that even in the far—off future it will not be able to fully replace the conventional car. The capacity of present-day power stations will be not be sufficient to charge the batteries of millions of electromobiles. A more realistic way is to use the electromobile only for urban runs while internal combustion vehicles will be ousted beyond the confines of cities. But internal-combusion engines should also be radically improved. Experience of the past few years shows that there are many reserves. For instance, lorries, taxicabs and buses can be converted over to gas fuel with the improved injection system which sharply reduces the toxicity of the exhaust.

From page 5

by the wandering Rostam was the great Sorab, which led later to a classic battle which is a pearl of would literature.

A later generation Rakish was, and still may be, at a large stud farm outside Varamin. A snorting stallion of huge proportions he was capable of pleasuring a a herd of mares so numerous they could be apportioned to every posting station along the entire length of the old Royal Road. It was said of this truly active stallion. "There is a true Iranian."

But times must change. In the new vision of Iran, when a man dies, he is going to have to stay dead and not get off his slab for another visit to his girl friend. The old hot blood must give way to cooler thoughts of running a complex industrial society in which fertility is largely a function cerebral-directed technology. *—Kayhan International*

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